Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOS. W. HAMPTON, | *"We will cling to the pillars of the Constitution, and if it must fall, we'll perish amidst the ruins."* | Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME 1, | CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 23, 1841. | NUMBER 3.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian

THE present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth-place of American Independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic Party could be freely promulgated and defended—in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the ALEXANDERS, the POLKS, and their heroic compatriots perilled their all on the 20th May, 1775, could at all times find an unshrinking advocate. *Its success rests chiefly with* the Republican party of Mecklenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country the appeal is now made for support.

The Jeffersonian will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican Party, the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798—believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of *monopoly*, which has been stealthily, but steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is, that it robs the MANY, *imperceptibly*, to enrich the FEW;—It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also at their pleasure to inflate or depress the commerce and business of the whole country—exciting a spirit of extravagance, which it terminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be *thoroughly reformed*, before we can hope to see settled prosperity smile alike upon all our citizens. To aid in producing this *reform*, will be one of the main objects of the Jeffersonian. It will war against *exclusive privileges*, or *partial legislation*, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures: and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money changers *two hundred millions of dollars*, borrowed by a few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the Jeffersonian will not fail to keep its readers regularly and accurately advised of the movements of the Northern Abolitionists. It must be evident to all candid observers, that a portion of the party press of the South have hitherto been too silent on this subject. We shall, therefore, without the fear of being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the Jeffersonian will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of MORALS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, and the MECHANIC ARTS, shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in society.

Orders for the paper, *postage paid*, addressed to the "Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C.," will be promptly complied with.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding the names of subscribers and their subscriptions.

☞ The Terms of the paper will be found above.

JOS. W. HAMPTON.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

MUSIC SCHOOL.

MRS. HAMPTON'S School for the tuition of Young Ladies in Music, was opened on the 15th ultimo. She will give lessons at her residence, nearly opposite and very convenient to the Female Academy, on the following terms:

Per Session of five months, in advance $16
" " " " *end of Sess.* 20

Mrs. H. hopes, from her experience in teaching, and by unremitting attention to the improvement of her pupils, to receive a share of public patronage.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

Cabinet of Minerals for Sale.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of the late Doct. Austin, offers for sale the valuable CABINET of MINERALS belonging to the Estate of the deceased. A considerable portion of the collection was made by Doct. Austin himself, with much care, and principally consists of GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, and LEAD ORES, in their various natural combinations, selected from the mineral regions of this country, besides a number obtained from Europe.—Scientific gentlemen, or literary institutions wishing to purchase the whole, or any part of the Cabinet, can have farther information, on application to the undersigned. C. K. WHEELER, Admr.

Salisbury, Dec. 4, 1841. 1—F

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to me for Beef, either by note or account, are hereby notified that my papers are now in the hands of Wm. Means for collection. Those who see proper to make immediate payment, can do so without cost, otherwise I must not be blamed for the consequences.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

March 16, 1841. 2–3

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

(LATE DAVIS'.)

Hague & Gifford

HAVING purchased the Hotel formerly Davis', will continue the establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, as their Table will be always supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The establishment will be under the exclusive management of Thomas A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience will, it is confidently hoped, enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., January 29, 1841. 1—6m

NEW CONCERN.

JOHN B. ROUECHE respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that, having purchased the stock in trade of Mr. John O'Farrell he will, on or about the 1st of May, at the stand now occupied by Mr. O'Farrell, open the most extensive and complete stock of

GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONARIES, &c.,

ever brought to the Charlotte market. He will make the selection himself, in the Charleston market, of every variety of WINES AND LIQUORS of the very best qualities—together with Cordials, Porter, New Ark Cider, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Figs, Oranges, Cheese, Crackers, Fish, Fresh Oysters, Sugars, Coffee, Pepper, Spice, and every other article pertaining to the grocery business.

As J. B. R. will make his purchases entirely for CASH, he will be enabled to supply his customers on the most accommodating terms for the same article, or at short credit to responsible dealers.

He solicits, and hopes to receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Charlotte, March, 5, 1841. 1–r

DISSOLUTION. THE firm of A. Bencini and M. W. Alexander is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any claims against said company will present them to A. Bencini, who is fully authorized to settle the same.

M. W. ALEXANDER,
A. BENCINI.

March 2, 1841. 1–3t

Farmers' Register.

THE recent Union of the CAROLINA PLANTER with the FARMERS' REGISTER, and the consequent addition to the subscription list of about 1,000 names, will enable the publisher to add something forthwith to the privileges and advantages before offered to subscribers. These additional advantages will be seen in the third premium, which is now added below, and in the advertised prices of back volumes annexed:

CONDITIONS OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER

For the Ninth Volume,

TO BE COMMENCED JANUARY, 1841.

ARTICLE I. The Farmers' Register is published in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, at $5 a year, *payable in advance.* [See, also, "Premiums" below.] It is now also issued (and consisting of nearly the same matter) weekly, in a single sheet of 16 pages octavo. Price and conditions the same for both publications.

II. All mail payments must be made in bank notes, or checks, of PAR VALUE IN VIRGINIA—or otherwise, of a CITY bank of the State in which the subscriber resides;* and all letters to the publisher (except such as contain articles for publication,) must be *post paid;* and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail-carriage of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been properly committed to the mail, or to the hands of a postmaster.†

III. If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be taken as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

IV. The mutual obligations of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number of the volume is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the Editor.

PREMIUMS *in extra copies, offered in consideration of either advanced or early payments.*—1st. To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 9, *strictly* according to the above conditions, (in articles I. and II.,) before the 31st January, (when No. 1. will be issued) an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or instead, if preferred by him and so ordered, a copy of either vol. 7, or vol. 8. In like manner, at same rate of deduction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying *in advance* of the publication, but who shall do so, and in all other respects comply with the above conditions before June 30th, an extra copy of either vol. 7 or vol. 8 shall be sent; and the same to every new subscriber, paying as above required (in Art. I. and II.) at the time of his subscription being ordered.

3d. Every subscriber who has received all the back volumes of the Farmers' Register, and who may be entitled by his payment to either of the foregoing premiums, instead of them may, at his choice, and by his direction, be credited for vol. 10, to be issued in 1842.

REMARKS.—Any extra copy, sent as above stated, will be directed only to the *name* of the individual entitled to it as a premium; but sent to any postoffice that may be desired. The sending of every such *extra* copy will cease with the volume; but the like arrangement may be renewed, and similar advantages obtained by any subscriber hereafter, upon the renewed performance of like conditions.

No agents or general collectors are employed for the Farmers' Register. But any subscriber, postmaster, or other person, may obtain for his own profit the large allowances offered in the foregoing premiums, by procuring the benefits to the publication for which the premiums are offered. Address

EDMUND RUFFIN.

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 31, 1840.

* It will be *again* required, (as formerly), that mail payments shall be made in the notes or checks of *specie-paying banks*, should any such banks be in operation in the States in which subscribers severally reside. Until then, the publisher, like all other creditors, and laborers at fined prices, must submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-specie paying banking system, of the difference in value between the *best* of such bank paper and specie.

† "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself." (Signed) Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General.

MR. MADISON'S REPORT ON THE VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS.

House of Delegates, Session of 1799—1800.

Report of the Committee to whom were referred the communications of various States, relative to the Resolutions of the last General Assembly of this State, concerning the Alien and Sedition Laws.

Whatsoever room might be found in the proceedings of some of the States, who have disapproved of the resolutions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed on the 21st day of December, 1798, for painful remarks on the spirit and manner of those proceedings, it appears to the committee most consistent with the duty as well as dignity of the General Assembly, to hasten an oblivion of every circumstance, which might be construed into a diminution of mutual respect, confidence and affection, among the members of the Union.

The committee have deemed it a more useful task to revise, with a critical eye, the resolutions which have met with this disapprobation; to examine fully the several objections and arguments which have appeared against them; and to inquire whether there can be any errors of fact, of principle, or of reasoning, which the candor of the General Assembly ought to acknowledge and correct.

The *first* of the resolutions is in the words following:

"*Resolved*, That the General Assembly of Virginia doth unequivocally express a firm resolution to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of this State, against every aggression, either foreign or domestic, and that they will support the Government of the United States in all measures warranted by the former."

No unfavorable comment can have been made on the sentiments here expressed. To maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States, and of their own State, against every aggression, both foreign and domestic, and to support the Government of the United States in all measures warranted by the Constitution, are the duties which the General Assembly ought always to feel, and to which, on such an occasion, it was evidently proper to express their sincere and firm adherence.

In their *next* resolution—"The General Assembly most solemnly declares a warm attachment to the union of the States, to maintain which, it pledges all its powers; and that, for this end, it is their duty to watch over and oppose every infraction of those principles, which constitute the only basis of that Union, because a faithful observance of them can alone secure its existence and the public happiness."

The observation just made is equally applicable to this solem declaration of warm attachment to the Union, and this solemn pledge to maintain it; nor can any question arise among enlightened friends of the Union, as to the duty of watching over and opposing every infraction of those principles which constitute its basis, and a faithful observance of which, can alone secure its existence, and the public happiness thereon depending.

The *third* resolution is in the words following:

"That this Assembly doth explicitly and peremptorily declare, that it views the powers of the Federal Government, as resulting from the compact, to which the States are parties, as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact—as no further valid than they are authorised by the grants enumerated in that compact; and that in case of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, the States who are parties thereto, have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose, for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits, the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them."

On this resolution, the committee have bestowed all the attention which its importance merits: They have *scanned* it not merely with a strict, but *with a severe eye;* and they feel confidence in pronouncing, in its *just and fair construction, it is unexceptionably true in its several positions, as well as Constitutional and conclusive in its references.*

The resolution declares; *first*, that "it views the powers of the Federal Government, as resulting from the compact to which the States are parties," in other words, that the federal powers are derived from the Constitution; *and that the Constitution is a compact to which the States are parties.*

Clear as the position must seem, that the Federal powers are derived from the Constitution, and from that alone, the committee are not unapprised of a late doctrine, which opens another source of federal powers, not less extensive and important, than it is new and unexpected. The examination of this doctrine will be most conveniently connected with a review of a succeeding resolution. The committee satisfy themselves here with briefly remarking, that in all the contemporary discussions and comments which the Constitution underwent, it was constantly justified and recommended, on the ground that the powers not given to the government, were withheld from it; and, that if any doubt could have existed on the subject, under the original text of the Constitution, it is removed, as far as words could remove it, by the 12th amendment, now a part of the Constitution, which expressly declares, "that the powers not delegated to the United States, by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

The other position involved in this branch of the resolution, namely "that the States are parties to the Constitution or compact, is, in the judgment of the committee, equally free from objection. It is indeed true, that the term 'States,' is sometimes used in a vague sense, and sometimes in different senses, according to the subject to which it is applied. Thus, it sometimes means the separate sections of territory occupied by the political societies within each; sometimes the particular governments, established by those societies; sometimes those societies are organized into those particular governments; and lastly, it means the people composing those political societies, in their highest sovereign capacity.

Although it might be wished that the perfection of language admitted less diversity in the signification of the same words, yet little inconvenience is produced by it, where the true sense can be collected with certainty from the different applications.

In the present instance, whatever different construction of the the term "States,' in the resolution may have been entertained, all will at least concur in that last mentioned; because in that sense, the Constitution was submitted to the "States," in that sense the "States" ratified it: and in that sense of the term "States" they are consequently parties to the compact from which the powers of the Federal Government result.

The next position is, that the General Assembly views the powers of the Federal Government, "as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact," and "as no farther valid than they are authorized by the grants therein enumerated." It does not seem possible, that any just objection can lie against either of these clauses. The first amounts merely to a declaration, that the compact ought to have the interpretation plainly intended by the parties to it; the other to a declaration, that it ought to have the execution and effect intended by them. If the powers granted be valid, it is solely because they are granted; and if the granted powers are valid, because granted, all other powers not granted, must not be valid.

The resolution having taken this view of the Federal compact, proceeds to infer, "That, in case of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted to the said compact, the States, who are parties thereto, have the right and are in duty bound to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits, the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them."

It appears to your committe to be a plain principle, founded in common sense, illustrated by common practice, and essential to the nature of compacts, that, where resort can be had to no tribunal superior to the authority of the parties, the parties themselves must be the rightful judges in the last resort, whether the bargain made has been pursued or violated. The Constitution of the U. S. was formed by the sanction of the States, given by each in its sovereign capacity. It adds to the stability and dignity, as well as to the authority of the Constitution, that it rests on this legitimate and solid foundation. The States then, being the parties to the constitutional compact, and in their sovereign capacity, it follows of necessity, that there can be no tribunal above their authority, to decide in the last resort, whether the compact made by them be violated; and, consequently, that, as the parties to it, they must themselves decide, in the last resort, such questions as may be of sufficient magnitude to require their interposition.

It does not follow, however, that because the States as sovereign parties to their Constitutional compact, must ultimately decide whether it has been violated, that such a decision ought to be interposed, either in a hasty manner, or on doubtful and inferior occasions. Even in the case of ordinary Conventions between different nations, where, by the strict rule of interpretation, a breach of a part may be deemed a condition of every other part, and of the whole; every part being deemed a condition of every other part, and of the whole, it is always laid down that the breach must be both wilful and material to justify an application of the rule. But in the case of an intimate and constitutional union, like that of the United Statess, it is evident that the interposition of the parties, in their sovereign capacity, can be called for by occasions only, deeply and essentially affecting the vital principles of their political system.

The resolution has accordingly guarded against any misapprehension of its object, by expressly requiring for such an interposition, "the case of a *deliberate, palpable* and *dangerous* breach of the Constitution, by the exercise of *powers not granted* by it." It must be a case, not of a light and transient nature; but of a nature dangerous to the great purposes for which the constitution was established. It must be a case, moreover, not obscure or doubtful in its construction, but plain and palpable. Lastly, it must be a case not resulting from a partial consideration or hasty determination; but a case stampt with a final consideration and deliberate adherence. It is not necessary, because the resolution dose not require, that the question should be discussed, how far the exercise of any particular power, ungranted by the constitution, would justify the interpositon of the parties to it. As cases might easily be stated, which none would contend ought to fall within that description: cases, on the other hand, might, with equal ease, be stated, so flagrant and so fatal, as to unite every opinion in placing them within the description.

But the resolution has done more than guard against misconstruction, by expressly referring to causes of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous nature. It specifies the object of interposition which it contemplates to be solely that of arresting the progress of the evil of usurpation, and of maintaining the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to the States, as parties to the Constitution.

From this view of the resolution, it would seem inconceivable that it can incur any just disapprobation from these, who, laying aside all momentary impressions, and recollecting the genuine source and object of the Federal Constitution, shall candidly and accurately interpret the meaning of the General Assembly. If the deliberate exercise of dangerous powers, palpably withheld by the Constitution, could not justify the parties to it, in interposing even so far as to arrest the progress of the evil, and thereby to preserve the Constitution itself, as well as to provide for the safety of the parties to it, there would be an end to all relief from usurped powers, and a direct subversion of the rights specified or recognised under all the State Constitutions, as well as a plain denial of the fundamental principle on which our Independence itself was declared.

But it is objected, that the Judicial authority is to be regarded as the sole expositor of the Constitution in the last resort; and it may be asked for what reason, the declaration by the General Assembly, supposing it to be theoretically true, could be required at the present day, and in so solemn a manner.

On this subject it might be observed, first: that there may be instances of usurped power, which the forms of the Constitution would never draw within the control of the Judicial department: Secondly, that if the decision of the Judiciary be raised above the authority of the sovereign parties to the Constitution, the decisions of the other departments, not carried by the forms of the Constitution before the Judiciary, must be equally authoritative and final with the decisions of that department. But the proper answer to the objection is, that the resolution of the General Assembly relates to those great and extraordinary cases, in which all the forms of the Constitution may prove ineffectual against infractions dangerous to the essential rights of the parties to it. The resolution supposes that dangerous powers not delegated, may not only be usurped and executed by the other departments, but that the Judicial department, also, may exercise or sanction dangerous powers beyond the grant of the Constitution; and, consequently, that the ultimate right of the parties to the Constitution to judge whether the compact has been dangerously violated, must extend to violations by one delegated authority, as well as by another; by the Judiciary, as well as by the Executive, or the Legislature.

However true, therefore, it may be that the Judicial department is, in all questions submitted to it by the forms of the Constitution, to decide in the last resort, this resort must necessarily be deemed the last in relation to the authorities of the other departments of the Government; not in relation to the rights of the parties to the Constitutional compact, from which the Judicial as well as the other departments hold their delegated trusts. On any other hypothesis, the delegation of Judicial power would annul the authority delegating it; and the concurrence of this department with the others in usurped powers, might subvert forever, and beyond the possible reach of any rightful remedy, the very Constitution, which all were instituted to preserve.

The truth declared in the resolution being established, the expediency of making the declaration at the present day, may safely be left to the temperate consideration and candid judgment of the American public. It will be remembered, that a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles, is solemnly enjoined by most of the State Constitutions, and particularly by our own, as a necessary safeguard against the danger of degeneracy to which Republics are liable, as well as other Governments, though in a less degree than others. And a fair comparison of the political doctrines not unfrequent at the present day, with those that characterized the epoch of our Revolution, and which forms the basis of our Republican Constitutions, will best determine whether the declaratory recurrence here made to those principles, ought to be viewed as unreasonable and improper, or as a vigilant discharge of an important duty. The authority of Constitutions over Governments, and of the sovereignty of the people over Constitutions, are truths which are at all times necessary to be kept in mind; and at no time, perhaps, more necessary than at present.

The *fourth* resolution stands as follows:

"That the General Assemby doth also express its deep regret, that a spirit has in sundry instances, been manifested by the Federal Government, to enlarge its powers by forced constructions of the constitutional charter which defines them; and that indications have appeared of a design to expound certain general phrases (which having been copied from the very limited grant of powers in the former articles of confederation, were the less liable to be misconstrued) so as to destroy the meaning and effect of the peculiar enumeration which necessarily explains, and limits the general phrases; and so as to consolidate the States by degrees, into one sovereignty, the obvious tendency and inevitable result of which would be to transform the present republican system of the United States into an absolute, or at best a mixed monarchy."

The first queston here to be considered is, whether a spirit has in sundry instances been manifested by the Federal Government to enlarge its powers by forced constructions of the constitutional charter.

The General Assembly having declared their opinion, merely by regretting in general terms, that forced constructions for enlarging the Federal powers have taken place, it does not appear to the committee necessary to go into a specification of every instance to which the resolution may allude. The Alien and Sedition Acts being particularly named in a succeeding resolution, are of course to be understood as included in the allusion. Omitting others which have less occupied public attention, or been less extensively regarded as unconstitutional, the resolution may be presumed to refer particularly to the Bank Law, which from the circumstances of its passage, as well as the latitude of construction on which it is founded, strikes the attention with singular force, and the carriage tax, distinguished also by circumstances in its history having a similar tendency. Those instances alone, if resulting from forced construction, and calculated to enlarge the powers of the Federal Government, as the committee cannot but conceive to be the case, sufficiently warrant this part of the resolution. The committee have not thought it incumbent on them to extend their attention to laws which have been objected to, rather as varying the constitutional distribution of powers in the Federal Government, than as an absolute enlargement of them; because instances of this sort, however important in their principles and tendencies, do not appear to fall strictly within the text under review.

The other questions presenting themselves, are: 1. Whether indications have appeard of a design to expound certain general phrases copied from the "Articles of Confederation," so as to destroy the effect of the particular enumeration explaining and limiting their meaning. 2. Whether this exposition would by degrees consolidate the States into one sovereignty. 3. Whether the tendency and re-

sult of this consolidation would be to transform the republican system of the United States into a monarchy.

1. The general phrases here meant must be those "of providing for the common defence and general welfare."

In the "Articles of Confederation" the phrases are used as follows, in Art. VIII. "All charges of war, and all other expences that shall be incurred *for the common defence and general welfare*, and allowed by the United States in Congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several States, in proportion to the value of all land within each State, granted to, or surveyed by any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated, according to such mode as the United States in Congress asssembled, shall from time to time direct and appoint."

In the existing Constitution, they make the following part of Sec. 8: "The Congress shall have power, to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States."

This similarity in the use of these phrases in the two great Federal charters, might well be considered, as rendering their meaning less liable to be misconstrued in the latter: because it will scarcely be said, that in the former, they were ever understood to be either a general grant of power, or to authorize the requisition or application of money by the old Congress to the common defence and general welfare, except in cases afterwards enumerated, which explained and limited their meaning; and if such was the limited meaning attached to these phrases in the very instrument revised and remodled by the present Constitution, it can never be supposed that when copied into this Constitution, a different meaning ought to be attached to them.

That, notwithstanding this remarkable security against misconstruction, a design has been indicated to expound these phrases in the Constitution, so as to destroy the effect of the particular enumeration of powers by which it explains and limits them, must have fallen under the observation of those who have attended to the course of public transactions. Not to multiply proofs on this subject, it will suffice to refer to the debates of the Federal Legislature, in which arguments have on different occasions been drawn, with apparent effect, from these phrases, in their indefinite meaning.

To these indications might be added, without looking farther, the official report on manufactures by the late Secretary of the Treasury, made on the 6th of December, 1791; and the report of a Committee of Congress, in January, 1797, on the promotion of agriculture. In the first of these it is expressly contended to belong "to the discretion of the National Legislature to pronounce upon the objects which concern the *general welfare*, and for which, under that description, an appropriation of money is requisite and proper. And there seems to be no room for a doubt, that whatever concerns the general interests of LEARNING, of AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, and of COMMERCE, are within the sphere of National Councils, *as far as regards an application of money.*" The latter report assumes the same latitude of power in the National Councils, and applies it to the encouragement of agriculture, by means of a society to be established at the seat of Government. Although neither of these reports may have received the sanction of a law carrying it into effect; yet, on the other hand, the extraordinary doctrine contained in both, has passed without the positive mark of disapprobation from the authority to which it was addressed.

Now, whether the phrases in question be constructed to authorize every measure relating to the common defence and general welfare, as contended by some; or every measure only in which there might be an application of money, as suggested by the caution of others; the effect must substantially be the same, in destroying the import and force of the particular enumeration of powers which follow these general phrases in the Constitution. For, it is evident, that there is not a single power whatever, which may not have some reference to the common defence, or the general welfare; nor a power of any magnitude, which, in its exercise, does not involve or admit an application of money. The Government, therefore, which possesses power in either one or other of these extents, is a Government without the limitations formed by a particular enumeration of powers; and consequently, the meaning and effect of this particular enumeration, is destroyed by the exposition given to these general phrases.

This conclusion will not be affected by an attempt to qualify the power over the "general welfare," by referring it to cases where the *general welfare* is beyond the reach of the *separate* provisions by the individual States; and leaving to these their jurisdictions in cases to which their separate provisions may be competent. For, as the authority of the individual States must in all cases be incompetent to general regulations operating through the whole, the authority of the United States would be extended to every object relating to the general welfare, which might, by any probability, be provided for by the general authority. This qualifying construction, therefore, would have little, if any tendency, to circumscribe the power claimed under the latitude of the terms "general welfare."

The true and fair construction of this expression, both in the original and existing Federal compacts, appears to the Committee too obvious to be mistaken. In both, the Congress is authorized to provide money for the common defence and general welfare. In both, is subjoined to this authority, an enumeration of the cases to which their powers shall extend. Money cannot be applied to the general welfare, otherwise than by an application of it to some particular measure, conducive to the general welfare. Whenever, therefore, money has been raised by the general authority, and is to be applied to a particular measure, a question arises whether the particular measure be within the enumerated authorities vested in Congress. If it be, the money requisite for it, may be applied to it; if it be not, no such application can be made. This fair and obvious interpretation coincides with, and is enforced by the clause in the Constitution, which declares, that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law." An appropriation of money to the general welfare, would be deemed rather a mockery than an observance of this Constitutional injunction.

2. Whether the exposition of the general phrases here combatted, would not, by degrees, consolidate the States into one sovereignty, is a question, concerning which the Committee can perceive little room for difference of opinion. To consolidate the States into one sovereignty, nothing more can be wanted than to supersede their respective sovereignties in the cases reserved to them, by extending the sovereiguty of the United States, to all cases of the "general welfare," that is to say, in all cases whatever.

3. That the obvious tendency and inevitable result of a consolidation of the United States into one sovereignty, would be to transform the republican system of the United States into a monarchy, is a point which seems to have been sufficiently decided by the general sentiment of America. In almost every instance of discussion relating to the consolidation in question, its certain tendency to pave the way to monarchy, seems not to have been contested. The prospect of such a consolidation has formed the only topic of controversy. It would be unnecessary, therefore, for the committee to dwell long on the reasons which support the position of the General Assembly. It may not be improper, however, to remark two consequences, evidently flowing from an extension of the Federal power to every subject falling within the idea of the "general welfare."

One consequence must be to enlarge the sphere of discretion allotted to the Executive Magistrate. Even within the legislative limits properly defined by the Constitution, the dfficulty of accommodating legal regulations to a conutry so great in extent, and so various in its circumstatnces, has been much felt; and has led to occasional investments of power in the Executive, which involve perhaps as large a portion of discretion as can be deemed consistent with the nature of the Executive trust. In proportion as the objects of legislative care might be multiplied, would the time allowed for each be diminished, and the difficulty of providing uniform and particular regulations for all, be increased. From these sources would necessarily ensue a greater latitude to the agency of that department which is always in existence, and which could best mould regulations of a general nature, so as to suit them to the diversity of particular situations. And it is in this latitude, as a supplement to the deficiency of the laws, that the degree of Executive prerogative materially consists.

The other consequence would be, that of an excessive augmentation of the offices, honors and emoluments depending on the Executive will. Add to the present legitimate stock all those of every description which a consolidation of the States would take from them, and turn over to the Federal Government, and the patronage of the Executive would necessarily be as much swelled in this case as its prerogative would be in the other.

This disproportionate increase of prerogative and patronage, must evidently either enable the Chief Magistrate of the Union, by quiet means, to secure his re-election from time to time, and finally, to regulate the succession as he might please: or, by giving so transcendent an importance to the office, would render the elections to it so violent and corrupt, that the public voice itself might call for an hereditary, in place of an elective succession. Whichever of these events might follow, the transformation of the republican system of the United States into a monarchy, anticipated by the General Assembly from a consolidation of the States into one sovereignty, would be equally accomplished; and whether it would be into a mixed or an absolute monarchy, might depend on too many contingencies to admit of any certain foresight.

The resolution next in order is contained in the following terms:

"That the General Assembly doth particularly protest against the palpable and alarming infractions of the Constitution, in the two late cases of the "Alien and Sedition Acts," passed at the last session of Congress; the first of which exercises a power no where delegated to the Federal Government; and which, by uniting legislative and judicial powers to those of executive, subverts the general principles of free government, as well as the particular organization and positve provisions of the Federal Constitution, and the other of which acts exercises, in like manner, a power not delegated by the Constitution, but, on the contrary, expressly and positively forbidden by one of the amendments thereto: a power which, more than any other, ought to produce universal alarm; because it is levelled against that right of freely examining public characters and measures, and of free communication among the people thereon, which has ever been justly deemed the only effectual guardian of every other right."

The subject of this resolution, having, it is presumed, more particularly led the General Assembly into the proceedings which they communicated to the other States, and being in itself of peculiar importance, it deserves the most critical and faithful investigation: for the length of which no other apology will be necessary.

The subject divides itself into *first*,

"The Alien Act," *secondly*, "The Sedition Act."

Of the "Alien Act," it is affirmed by the resolution, 1. That it exercises a power no where delegated to the Federal Government. 2. That it unites legislative and judicial powers to those of the executive. 3d. That this union of power subverts the general principles of free government.—4. That it subverts the particular organization and positive provisions of the Federal Constitution.

In order to clear the way for a correct view of the first position, several observations will be premised.

In the first place, it is to be borne in mind, that it being a characteristic feature of the Federal Constitution, as it was originally ratified, and an amendment thereto having expressly declared, "that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, not prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to people," it is incumbent in this, as in every other exercise of power by the Federal Government, to prove from the Constitution, that it grants the particular power exercised.

The next observation to be made is, that much confusion and fallacy have been thrown in the question, by blending the two cases of *aliens, members of a hostile nation; and aliens, members of friendly nations;* These two cases are so obviously and so essentially distinct, that it occasions no little surprise that the distinction should have been disregarded; and the surprise is so much the greater, as it appears that the two cases are actually distinguished by two separate acts of Congress, passed at the same session, and comprised in the same publication; the one providing for the case of "alien enemies," the other "concerning aliens" indiscriminately, and consequently extending to aliens of every nation in peace and amity with the United States. With respect to alien enemies, no doubt has been intimated as to the federal authority over them; the constitution having expressly delegated to Congress the power to declare war against any nation, and of course to treat it and all its members as enemies. With respect to aliens who are not enemies, but members of nations in peace and amity with the United States, the power assumed by the act of Congress, is denied to be constitutional; and it is accordingly against this act that the protest of the General Assembly is expressly and exclusively directed.

A third observation is, that were it admitted, as is contended that the "act concerning aliens," has for its object, not a penal, but a preventive justice, it would still remain to be proved that it comes within the constitutional power of the federal legislature; and if within its power, that the legislature has exercised it in a constitutional manner.

In the administration of preventive justice, the following principles have been held sacred: that some probable ground of suspicion be exhibited before some judicial authority; that it be supported by oath or affirmation; that the party may avoid being thrown into confinement, by finding pledges or sureties for his legal conduct sufficient in the judgment of some judicial authority, that he may have the benefit of a writ of habeas corpus, and thus obtain his release, if wrongfully confined; and that he may at any time be discharged from his recognizance, or his confinement, and restored to his former liberty and rights, on the order of the proper judicial authority, if it shall see sufficient cause.

All these principles of the only preventive justice known to American jurisprudence, are violated by the alien act. The ground of suspicion is to be judged of not by any judical authority, but by the Executive Magistrate alone: no oath or affirmation is required; if the suspicion be held reasonable by the President, he may order the suspected alien to depart from the territory of the United States, without the opportunity of avoiding the sentence, by finding pledges for his future good conduct; as the President may limit the time of departure as he pleases, the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus, may be suspended with respect to the party, although the constitution ordains, that it shall not be suspended, unless when the public safety may require it in case of rebellion or invasion, neither of which existed at the passage of the act; and the party, being under the sentence of the President, either removed from the United States, or being punished by imprisonment, or disqualification ever to become a citizen on conviction of not obeying the order of removal, he cannot be discharged from the proceedings against him, and restored to the benefits of his former situation, although the highest judicial authority should see the most sufficient cause for it.

But, in the last place, it can never be admitted that the removal of aliens, authorized by the act, is to be considered, not as punishment for an offence, but as a measure of precaution and prevention. If the banishment of an alien from a country into which he has been invited, as the asylum most auspicious to his happiness; a country where he may have formed the most tender connexions; where he may have invested his entire property, and acquired property of the real and permanent, as well as the moveable and temporary kind; where he enjoys under the laws, a greater share of the blessings of personal security, and personal liberty, than he can elsewhere hope for; and where he may have nearly completed his probationary title to citizenship; if, moreover, in the execution of the sentence against him, he is to be exposed, not only to the ordinary dangers of the sea, but to the peculiar casualties incident to a crisis of war, and of unusual licentiousness on that element, and possibly to vindictive purposes which his emigration itself may have provoked; if a banishment of this sort be not a punishment, and among the severest of punishments, it will be difficult to imagine a doom to which the name can be applied. And if it be a punishment, it will remain to be inquired, whether it can be constitutionally inflicted, on mere suspicion, by the single will of the Executive Magistrate, on persons convicted of no personal offence against the laws of the land, nor involved in any offence against the law of nations, charged on the foreign State of which they are members.

One argument offered in justification of this power exercised over aliens, is, that the admission of them into the country being of favor, not of right, the favor is at all times revocable.

To this argument it might be answered, that allowing the truth of the inference, it would be no proof of what is required. A question would still occur, whether the constitution had vested the discretionary power of admitting aliens, in the federal government or the State governments.

But it cannot be a true inference, that because the admission of an alien is a favor, the favor may be revoked at pleasure. A grant of land to an individual may be of favor, not of right; but the moment the grant is made, the favor becomes a right, and must be forfeited before it can be taken away. To pardon a malefactor may be a favor, but the pardon is not, on that account, the less irrevokable. To admit an alien to naturalization, is as much a favor as to admit him to reside in the country, yet it cannot be pretended, that a person naturalized can be deprived of the benefits any more than a native citizen can be disfranchised.

Again, it is said, that aliens not being parties to the constitution, the rights and privileges which it secures, cannot be at all claimed by them.

To this reasoning also, it might be answered, that although aliens are not parties to the constitution, it does not follow that the constitution has vested in Congress an absolute power over them. The parties to the constitution may have granted, or retained, or modified the power over aliens, without regard to that particular consideration.

But a more direct reply is, that it does not follow, because Aliens are not parties to the Constitution, as citizens are parties to it, that whilst they actually conform to it, they have no right to its protection.—Aliens are not more parties to the laws, than they are parties to the Constitution; yet, it will not be disputed, that as they owe on one hand, a temporary obedience, they are entitled in return to their protection and advantage.

If Aliens had no rights under the Constitution, they might not only be banished, but even capitally punished, without a jury or the other incidents to a fair trial. But so far has a contrary principle been carried, in every part of the United States, that except on charges of treason, an Alien has, besides all the common privileges, the special one of being tried by a jury, of which one half may be also Aliens.

It is said, further, that by the laws and practice of nations, Aliens may be removed at discretion, for offences against the law of nations; that Congress are authorised to define and punish such offences; and that to be dangerous to the peace of society is, in Aliens, one of those offences.

The distinction between Alien enemies and Alien friends, is a clear and conclusive answer to this argument. Alien enemies are under the law of nations, and liable to be punished for offences against it. Alien friends, except in the single case of public ministers, are under the municipal law, and must be tried and punished according to that law only.

This argument also, by referring the Alien act, to the power of Congress to define and *punish* offences against the law of nations, yields the point that the act is of a *penal*, not merely of a preventive operation. It must, in truth, be so considered. And if it be a penal act, the punishment it inflicts must be justified by some offence that deserves it.

Offences for which Aliens, within the jurisdiction of a country, are punishable, are first, offences committed by the nation of which they make a part, and in whose offences they are involved: Secondly, offences committed by themselves alone, without any charge against the nation to which they belong. The first is the case of Alien enemies; the second, the case of Alien friends. In the first case, the offending nation can no otherwise be punished than by war, one of the laws which authorises the expulsion of such of its members, as may be found in the country, against which the offence has been committed. In the second case, the offence being committed by the individual, not by his nation, and against the municipal law, not against the law of nations, the individual only, and not the nation, is punishable; and the punishment must be conducted according to the municipal law, not according to the law of nations. Under this view of the subject, the act of Congress, for the removal of Alien enemies, being conformable to the law of nations, is justified by the Constitution: and the "act," for the removal of Alien friends, being repugnant to the Constitutional principles of municipal law, is unjustifiable.

Nor is the act of Congress, for the removal of Alien friends, more agreeable to the general practice of nations, than it is within the purview of the law of nations. The general practice of nations, distinguishes between Alien friends and Alien enemies. The latter it has proceeded against, according to the law of nations, by expelling them as enemies. The former it has considered as under a local and temporary allegiance, and entitled to a correspondent protection. If contrary instances are to be found in barbarous countries, under undefined prerogatives, or amid revolutionary dangers; they will not be deemed fit precedents for the government of the United States, even, if not beyond its Constitutional authority.

It is said that Congress may grant letters of marque and reprisal: that reprisals may be made on persons, as well as property: and that the removal of Aliens may be considered as the exercise in an inferior degree, of the general power of reprisal on persons.

Without entering minutely into a question that does not seem to require it, it may be remarked, that reprisal is a seizure of foreign persons or property, with a view to obtain that justice for injuries done by one State or its members, to another State or its members; for which, a refusal of the aggressors requires such a resort to force under the law of nations. It must be considered as an abuse of words to call the removal of persons from a country, a seizure or reprisal on them; nor is the distinction to be overlooked between reprisals on persons within the country and under the faith of its laws, and on persons out of the country. But, laying aside these considerations, it is evidently impossible to bring the Alien act within the power of granting reprisals; since it does not allege or imply any injury received from any particular nation, for which this proceeding against its members was intended as a reparation.—The proceeding is authorised against Aliens *of every nation;* of nations charged neither with any similar proceeding against American citizens, nor with any injuries for which justice might be sought, in the mode prescribed by the act. Were it true, therefore, that good causes existed for reprisals against one or more foreign nations, and that neither the persons nor property of its members, under the faith of our laws, could plead an exemption; the operation of the act ought to have been limited to the Aliens among us, belonging to such nations. To license reprisals against all nations, for aggressions charged on one only, would be a measure as contrary to every principle of justice and public law, as to a wise policy, and the universal practice of nations.

It is said, that the right of removing Aliens is an incident to the power of war, vested in Congress by the Constitution.

This is a former argument in a new shape only; and is answered by repeating, that the removal of Alien enemies is an incident to the power of war: that the removal of Alien friends, is not an incident to the power of war.

It is said, that Congress are by the Constitution to protect each State against invasion; and that the means of *preventing* invasion are included in the power of protection against it.

The power of war in general, having been before granted by the Coustitution; this clause must either be a mere specification for greater caution and certainty, of which there are other examples in the instrument; or be the injunction of a duty, superadded to a grant of the power. Under either explanation, it cannot enlarge the powers of Congress on the subject. The power and the duty to protect each State against an invading enemy, would be the same under the general power, if this regard to greater caution had been omitted.

Invasion is an operation of war. To protect against invasion is an exercise of the power of war. A power, therefore, not incident to war, cannot be incident to a particular modification of war. And as the removal of alien friends has appeared to be no incident to a general state of war, it cannot be incident to a partial state, or a particular modification of war.

Nor can it ever be granted, that the power to act on a case, when it actually occurs, includes a power over all the means that may tend to prevent the occurrence of the case. Such a latitude of construction would render unavailing, every practicable definition of particular and limited powers. Under the idea of preventing war in general, as well as invasion in particular, not only an indiscriminate removal of all aliens might be enforced, but a thousand other things still more remote from the operations and precautions appurtenant to war, might take place. A bigotted or tyrannical nation might threaten us with war, unless certain religious or political regulations were adopted by us; yet it never could be inferred, if the regulations which would prevent war, were such as Congress had otherwise no power to make, that the power to make them would grow out of the purpose they were to answer. Congress have power to suppress insurrections, yet it would not be allowed to follow, that they might employ all the means tending to prevent them; of which a system of moral instruction for the ignorant, and of provident support for the poor, might be regarded as the most efficacious.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The New York Express of Monday in alluding to the prospect of business says:—Real estate owners, particularly those of stores, find their rates reduced ten to twenty per cent. Merchants who had taken stores find that their prospects of business are sensibly diminished. Capitalists who held state and others stocks, find a ruinous falling off in value.

Imprisonment for Debt, that detestable relict of barbarism, will soon, we hope, be universally abolished. The lower house of the Massachusetts legislature, by a vote of 190 to 140, has passed to its third reading a bill in the words following: "No person shall hereafter be imprisoned on mesne process or execution for any debt founded on any contract."—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Horrible Burning.—Mr. S. Fursman, captain of the watch, has communicated to us the particulars of a most horrid case of burning, that occurred in our city on Thursday night. A little after seven a messenger came to the watch house requesting Captain F. to repair with medical assistance to the house of John Thatcher, near the canal. On reaching the house, a little child, nearly a year old, was found lying on the floor near the door, in the agonies of death from the burns it had received, and its wretched mother was sitting on the edge of the bed with her right side, breast and face burned nearly to a crisp and in a state of beastly intoxication, approaching to utter unconciousness. Before any medical assistance was rendered the child died, and the mother is expected to live but a few hours. The child is supposed to have fallen into the fire, and the woman, with an instinct of maternal feeling, which even intoxication could not utterly extinguish, probably caught up her offspring and held it to her breast, and thus communicated the flames to her own clothes. It was a sad and horrible exemplification of the curse of intemperance.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

Extra Session.—The Raleigh Register says:—"Gentlemen who have been to Washington, state it as a settled matter, that Congress is to be speedily convened—probably in May."

The Fayetteville Observer has the following: "We learn from Mr. Deberry, who returned on Monday morning, that it was well understood that an Extra Session of Congress will take place, probably in May next." The Governor of this State has authority to order a special election, as soon as he shall have been officially advised of the necessity. (See Revised Statutes, page 390.)

Greensboro' Patriot.

From the North Carolina Standard.

"WHIG" PROFESSION—"WHIG" PRACTICE.

Every man in the country recollects the outcry about the extravagance of Mr. *Van Buren*, in his furniture, &c. Some recent proceedings in Congress have exposed the whole matter; and it now appears, from the testimony of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, that the furniture of the President's House, having been *seven years*, or upwards in use, is, of necessity, more or less injured or defaced, notwithstanding the utmost care and attention have been paid to its preservation. A portion of it (says the same authority,) hastily collected for Mr. *Madison*, in 1814, at Auction, &c. never was suited to the house in which it is placed, and where it has been altogether useless. Well, what was to be done, under such circumstances? Why the "whig" members of Congress, with an audacity that feels no shame, have appropriated $6000 *for furniture as absolutely necessary for President Harrison!* This is what the sailors would call coming it over the gulls, "hand over hand."

But let us look into the articles required for the *log cabin* President. We guess our farmers will think some of them a *little* too costly for log cabin folks. Will not our fellow-citizens open their eyes? Will they not ask themselves, are we awake? Can these be the "whig" economists who so loudly exclaimed against extravagance? Did they not tell us that Mr. *Van Buren* was living in princely splendor, and do they not now say there is no furniture fit for the President's House? But to the details:

NORTH CHAMBER:	
8 Chairs,	$22 00
Wardrobe,	50 00
Mable-top Work-stand,	18 00
Fire set,	6 50
Dressing Table,	35 00
Curtains for three windows,	60 00
1 feather Bead,	45 50
1 curled maple FRENCH! Bedstead,	25 00
1 curled hair Mattress,	45 00
1 centre Table,	25 00
1 set Chamber toilet ware,	16 00
	$348 00
The same furniture as above for No 7, south,	348 00
The same furniture " for No. 6 north,	348 00
1 hearth Rug for each,	45 00
No. 1, SOUTH CHAMBER:	
1 feather Bed,	45 50
1 Wardrobe,	50 00
8 Chairs,	22 00
1 Washstand,	18 00
1 centre Table,	25 00
1 Fender,	8 00
1 fire set,	6 50
1 Rug,	15 00
Chamber toilet ware	16 00
No. 2, SOUTH CHAMBER.	
1 Centre Table 4 feet diameter,	35 00
1 fire set,	6 50
1 shade for mantle time-piece,	10 00
No. 3, SOUTH CHAMBER.	
1 lounge, with feather pillows,	60 00
1 centre Table,	75 00
No. 4, SOUTH CHAMBER.	
1 dozen Chairs,	32 00
1 Wardrobe,	50 00
1 lounge, with feather pillows,	60 00
ANTE-ROOM.	
12 Chairs, morocco seats,	100 00
1 centre Table, marble top,	60 00
Brussels Carpet,	275 00
New grate and fire irons,	40 00
1 Pier Table,	50 00
1 Mirror,	75 00
2 Sofas,	150 00
Curtains for two windows,	60 00
Hearth Rug,	20 00
No. 4, NORTH CHAMBER.	
1 Wash Stand,	18 00
1 Dressing Table,	35 00
1 centre Table,	35 00
8 Chairs,	22 00
Fire set,	6 50
Rug for Hearth,	15 00
No. 3, NORTH CHAMBR.	
1 fire set,	6 50
8 Chairs,	22 00
1 Wardrobe,	50 00
1 centre Table,	35 00
1 Washstand,	18 00
No. 2, NORTH CHAMBER.	
New Carpet,	275 00
Hearth rug	20 00
Altering curtains,	15 00
LARGE DINING ROOM.	
Bottoming and varnishing twenty-four chairs	18 00
3 new window curtains	125 00
New grates and fire irons	60 00
76 yards of oil cloth	162 00
Dinner set entire	500 00
Furniture for the kitchen	150 00
FOR BASEMENT.	
10 single matrasses at $18 each	180 00
7 bedsteads	56 00
24 windsor chairs	24 00
Bedding for 16 servants at $10 per head	160 00
10 feather pillows	30 00
Common crockery for servants	150 00
Washing-tubs, pails, brooms and brushes	100 00
New cover for six parlor lounge chairs	72 00
New lining silk curtains in circular room	150 00
Passage stoves and lamps generally	150 00
Linen for servants independent of table and towels	100 00
Brushes of various kinds for chambers	50 00
Toilet chamber ware for six rooms	90 00
	$5,359 50

Let us see: Washstands at $18 each; Dressing tables at $35 each; window curtains at $40 per window; *French Bedsteads* at $25; centre tables at $75; *Lounges* (which some folks call things to "*lazy on*") at $60; chairs at $100 per dozen; sofas at $75 each; hearth rugs at $25; Carpets at $275; with a variety of similar articles. We beg our readers to look carefully over the account and then tell their neighbors how nicely whig professions and practices tally.

And is this all? No, no, this is not all. Read the following extract from Congressional proceedings, in the House, on the 23d of February:

Mr. Leonard, chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, moved the following:

"For annual repairs of the Capitol, attending furnaces, water-closets, lamp-lighting, oil, laborers on Capitol grounds, tools, keeping iron pipes in repair, attending grates, gardener's salary, and top dressing plants. $7,582 50."

Mr. L. explained the amendment, and it was adopted.

Mr. L. then proposed the following:

"For annual repairs of the President's House, gardener's salary, horse and cart, laborers, tools, and amount due for repairs of furniture, $2,628."

Mr. Wise inquired if the salary of the President's gandener was included.

Mr. Leonard. It is.

Mr. Lincoln explained the amendment.

After some further conversation between Mr Wise, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanly, as to the duties and the authority of the Committee on the Public Buildings over the public grounds, the amendment was agreed to.

Our fellow-citizens will perceive President *Harrison* is provided with a *Gardener*. They will recollect what the "whig" stump orators and presses said about Mr. *Van Buren's* GARDENER. Is not this first rate—most capital humbug?

The "whigs" have been crying out "reform!" "reform!" This is "reform with a vengeance."

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Tuesday Morning, March 23, 1841

Democratic Republican Nomination for Congress:

GREEN W. CALDWELL,

OF MECKLENBURG.

CANDIDATES FOR CLERKS.

☞ We are requested by a number of citizens from all parts of the County to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, *Jr.*, a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

We have also been similarly requested to announce JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., a candidate at the same time for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Federal press in all parts of the State seem to be concentrating their artillery upon this Congressional District. This, it strikes us, is entirely useless, if their candidate, Col. BARRINGER, be really so *great* a man as they "crack him up" to be, and if his success is so sure as they would make the world believe. One of the Colonel's eulogists exclaims, that "he will run like blazes where he is known;"—another that "he is a perfect giant in intellect—the very man to use up locofocoism;"—and another, that "he is the ablest man of his age in the State," possessing "great *native* talent," &c. &c. They say, too, that Mr. CALDWELL, the Democratic candidate, "does not please the People of Lincoln, and, indeed, is not even the favorite of Mecklenburg"! Really, with all these advantages, if the Federalists of the District do not succeed in electing Col. Barringer, their cause must be a bad one indeed!

But all this bragadocio of the Federal press, in and out of the District, amounts only to this—they got so in the way of it last summer, that the old habit yet reigns in their bosoms, and it then succeeded so well, that they hope to prosper by it again. They know very well that Col. Barringer stands no chance of an election by the freemen of this District, and if they would consult him, he would, we are confident, so tell them. We esteem Col. B. as a bland, courteous gentleman, but he is a *Federalist*, and that is enough for the Democrats of this District to know to induce them to vote against him. He is opposed to State Rights—for a National Bank—Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, and in favor of squandering the proceeds of the Public Lands to have a pretext for another high Tariff. Is this the man for the Democrats of the 11th District? Is he fit to represent us in Congress at such a time as the present, when Federalism has just taken possession of the Government, and threatens the overthrow of every Democratic feature in our free institutions?

It is not improbable that the election will come on during the ensuing month of April;—then let the Democrats of the District be up and a-doing. Let the subject be stirred in every nook and corner of the District, and every Democrat fail not to attend the polls, and vote his principles, and Mr. CALDWELL's election is as sure a s that the sun will rise to-morrow.

"PUFFING."

If the Editor of the "Raleigh Star" does not quit his extravagant and indiscriminate puffing of *any* and *every* member of the Federal party who makes a speech, or is a candidate for office, somebody should send on to Washington and obtain for him from the new Administration the office of "Puffer-General of the State." The Editor of the *Star* is doubtless not aware of how much he *bores*, and how ludicrous he renders some of his friends, by the extravagant eulogies he lavishes upon them—making out each, in his turn, the most gifted, eloquent, and patriotic man that ever has or ever will adorn the State.

In his paper of the 17th instant, he spends a vast deal of this kind of "*soft sawder*" upon Col. BARRINGER, the Federal candidate for Congress in this District. Now, as our friend of the Lincoln Republican remarks, "Col. Barringer may be a very *clever* young man," and of respectable attainments, but the People of this District would like to know, we presume, in what way he has ever signalized himself as a very *great man*. It is true, that in the last Legislature of this State, he assisted, by his speeches and votes, in squandering between *seven and eight hundred thousand dollars* of the People's money upon objects that will never profit the State at large a copper. He voted to give to the Wilmington Rail Road the credit of the State for *three hundred thousand dollars*, and to the Raleigh and Gaston Road a like sum, when, at the time of passing the act, the stock of the latter was not worth *twenty cents in the dollar*. He also was in favor of squandering two or three hundred thousand dollars to make a *mud turnpike* through the centre of the State, to the great detriment of our present good roads. He also, after perambulating all Western North Carolina last summer, abusing Mr. Van Buren for his splendid style of living, voted for an appropriation of near *six thousand dollars* to furnish more splendidly the Governor's House in Raleigh—to buy *French* bedsteads, scarlet silk curtains, *towels*, *soap*, &c. &c., for the use of JOHN M. MOREHEAD, contrary to Gov. M.'s wishes, and regardless of his great horror of such extravagance, as expressed in his speeches before the People last summer.

Mr. CALDWELL, who was also in the Legislature, spoke and voted against this extravagance and waste of the People's money; yet he is denounced by these new-fashioned "economists and reformers," who are striving to manufacture a great man of Col. Barringer.

The People, we hope, will not fail to examine minutely the course of the two candidates for Congress in this District, while in the Legislature. They will then be able understandingly to pronounce, by their votes at the ballot-box, which would be the most safe guardian of their rights and interests in the more extended and important station of a member of Congress.

PRACTICE AND PROFESSION.

The regal splendor with which the President's House at Washington was furnished, and the splendor of Mr. Van Buren's style of living, were the great themes upon which the Federal orators dwelt before the people last summer, and about which the Federal press poured out their bitter wrath upon the head of our Democratic President. Who but recollects "Ogle's speech," so industriously circulated by every Federalist in the land, in which a disgustingly detailed account was given of all the articles in the President's splendidly furnished parlors and bed-rooms, and even the articles in his kitchen? Were all these things true then? If they were—if the President's House was furnished in so costly a style as to justify the Federalists in all they said about it, and their abuse of Mr. Van Buren, for whose use no particle of it was purchased, what will the People say to the appropriation of *six thousand dollars* to furnish it *more splendidly* for the use of Gen. Harrison? Oh, ye duped People!—You were made to believe that Mr. Van Buren was living like a king, and that turn him out and put in the "log-cabin" hero—the "poor man's friend," Gen. Harrison, and he would sell all the finery of the White House, and live in plain, simple, Republican style;—but before his inauguration, even, he finds, that in addition to all the finery kept by Mr. Van Buren, *he* could not keep house without *six thousand dollars* worth of French bedsteads, Mirrors, Brussels carpets, &c., with linen and crockery for servants. What a scorching commentary upon all the humbug put forth by the Federalists last summer upon this subject.

In addition to this appropriation of $6,000 to buy "finery" for the President's House, two additional appropriations were made—one of $7,582 50, for "Gardener's salary, lamp-lighting, dressing plants," &c., &c., and another of $2,682, "for repairs of the President's House," &c., making in all, the sum of $15,507! for *a beginning!* At this rate, this "retrenchment and reform" Administration will cost the country, in four years, besides the President's salary, the neat little sum of *sixty-two thousand and twenty-eight dollars!*

Let the reader examine the list of aricles purchased for the new President, which he will find copied in another column from the Raleigh Standard, and then say if *this* is the "*Reform and Retrenchment*" we were promised by the new administration before getting into power.

WHIG VIEWS OF THE INAUGURAL.

The *New York Herald*, a zealous "Whig" paper, bestows the following comments upon the Inaugural Address of Gen. Harrison. We are glad to see that at least one Whig paper has the independence to speak its sensiments of this document:

"The address is one of the most unevenly composed and written documents that ever came from the brain or pen of a public functionary. Parts of it are excellent, and other parts are most trashy. The best parts of it contain some of the soundest and purest doctrines that were ever conceived; but they are very, very hard to live up to. Many other parts are unworthy the tyro at college, or his first attempt at composition.

"Every definite statement in the address might have been given in one fourth the space which the message occupies. There are too many words; it deals too much in generalities. There is too much said about nothing. The remarks about one term, were all unnecessary; that point was in the contract; those relative to the interference of office-holders in elections are just, and just what they should be. But in relation to the veto and executive power, there is too much twaddle; all the points could have been given in a dozen lines.

"The nonsense about "an exclusive metalic currency" is a crochet of his own brain; a sort of shuttlecock which he stuck up and knocked down for amusement three times in one paragraph. The remarks about the District of Columbia are miserably written; the sentences are involved, complicated, and tortuous; they may be construed to mean any thing or nothing. The balderdash about Oliver Cromwell, Cæsar, and Boliver, will elevate the President in the eyes of no one. He does not understand the character of either.

"The clumsy allusions to Greece and Rome, repeated again and again, may be thought classic by some, but it would be difficult to prove them so.

"As to the statement about no Republic ever merging into an aristocracy, General Harrison ought to have read the history of Venice, and one or two Republics we could name, before he made the sweeping assertions we find in his message.

"The miserable manner in which the subject of abolition, and especially the subject of our foreign relations are slurred over, is sufficient to stamp the inaugural with reproach from all."

A Ruse.—Democrats, see to it!—The Federalists, where the facts of the case are not known, are striving to create the impression, that Dr. LYTLE, who has been announced as a candidate for Congress in this District, belongs to the Democratic party. This is done to deceive the uninformed, and those Democrats who do not know Dr. L. and what his position is, and by that means "divide and conquer" us. But this *ruse* will not do—it is too palpable. Dr. LYTLE is no Democrat; for, the last vote he ever gave was with the Federalists—at the late Presidential Election. We would, however, probably come nearer the mark to say that Dr. L. entertains *no* political doctrines in particular—being first with one party, and then with the other.

The Democrats have but *one* candidate—Mr. CALDWELL—for him they will vote, and leave Dr. Lytle to the mercy of his federal friends.

THE GOLD SPOON HUMBUG.

When the bill came up in the House of Representatives to appropriate *six thousand dollars* to buy new "*finery*" for the President's House, the following proceedings occurred:

"Mr Alford moved the following substitute:

"That, for furniture for the President's House, the President elect shall be authorized to sell the gold spoons and other such furniture as he may deem extravagant and unnecessary and purchase with the proceeds of the sale thereof such furniture as he may deem proper and useful.

"Mr. Duncan. I desire to be informed if there are any "gold spoons" in the President's House?

"Mr. Lincoln explained that he did not know there were any such articles as gold spoons among the President's furniture."

In addition to this, the following certificate was read to the House:

"I do hereby certify that the large elegant gilt Plateau named in the above extract from the inventory of furniture in the President's House, taken by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, March 24, 1825, is the same which is now in use at the President's House, and that no other has been purchased for the House since that date. I do also certify that it appears from the inventory of furniture in the President's House taken by the Second Auditor and Commissioner of Public Buildings on the 3d March, 1839, by order of President Jackson, there were twelve dozen silver-gilt desert knives and forks, three dozen silver-gilt desert spoons, and seventy-one silver-gilt tea-spoons. And I do further certify that no gold or silver-gilt knives, or forks, or spoons or plate of any description has been purchased for the President's House since Mr. Van Buren became the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

W. NOLAND, C. P. B."

Now, it was positively asserted last summer by Gov. Morehead, and other Federal orators, that Mr. Van Buren had sent all the way to France $4,000 of the People's money to buy a golden Plateau to set upon his table—and it was also asserted, that he ate from golden plates with golden knives and forks and spoons, and in short, lived in all the splendor of a king. Was such the truth? Mr. LINCOLN, a zealous Whig, says it was false, and the Treasurer of Public Buildings, who has the care of the President's House, says it was false; what, then, will a duped and insulted People say to such falsehoods and their authors? What must be the morals of such a party? and will they be believed in any thing they again say?

☞ The "Western Carolinian," of the 12th inst., states that the Hon. CHARLES FISHER will not be a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Salisbury District. The loss of Mr. F's services in Congress will be deeply regretted by every friend of Democracy in the State. Joined to talents of a high order, Mr. Fisher possesses a well disciplined mind richly stored with accurate information upon all subjects of national and state affairs, with habits of laborious indefatigable industry which eminently qualify him for a seat in Congress. He is too, a Republican of the old school. The loss of such men in our national councils, at a time like the present, is a matter of no little consequence to the country. Mr. F., in his retirement, will carry with him the good wishes of all who admire a good man and a faithful public servant.

The Florida War.—Notwithstanding the great inroads lately made upon the fastnesses of the Indians in the Everglades of Florida by our gallant troops, the war still seems to be no nearer a termination than it was five years ago. Several severe skirmishes have lately taken place, an account of which we annex:

"A Corporal out hunting was killed; some of his comrades who escaped, reported to Lt. Alburtis that the Indians, in force, were near him. Taking with him 18 men, he sallied out, leaving the rest of his company in the block house, with orders in case they were attacked not to yield. Lt. Alburtis, in a few moments, fell in with the Indians, and an action commenced which lasted upwards of an hour. Our brave men were forced to retreat, but did so in good order, keeping up a continued fire until their ammunition was exhausted. Being cut off from their own post, they retired to Fort Russell. Capt. Barnum, with a large force, immediately started in pursuit. A command of fifty men from Fort Holmes were also out together with 100 dragoons from Pilatka. The soldier from whom the above is derived, says he believes but one man was killed and five or six wounded. A number of Indians were seen to fall during the action."

An extra from the office of the *St. Augustine News*, dated March 7th, contains the following later news:

"Information reached here last evening, that an express arrived at Pilatka, from Fort Russell, on the night of the 4th, bringing intelligence that Capt. Barnum, with one hundred men, (including nine mounted,) came up with the Indians, (whom Lt. Alburtis had been compelled to retreat from, on account of the smallness of his force,) at the head of Orange Lake, and commenced an attack upon them. Crpt. B. had placed the nine mounted men in ambush, as a *reserve*, and led on the others; but finding the Indians in such a body, he made a signal for the mounted men to come up. No sooner was the signal made, than the Indians, having cut off *these* men from the main body, fired upon them, killing six, and the other three retreated to the Fort, being wounded. The express was immediately sent off to Pilatka, without knowing anything further. The wounded men state that Capt. B. was still fighting.

"Capt. Carr, 2d dragoons, with one hundred men, was sent out from Pilatka a few days previous, and returned shortly after the express had arrived from Fort Russell. He immediately supplied his men with provisions, and started for Capt. B.'s battle ground. It is impossible to give the particulars under such a circumstance. There is no knowing the loss, as yet, that Capt. B. has met with. Lieut. Alburtis had lost six or seven men the day before, in his skirmish with the Indians, and was forced to retreat on account of their number. This looks very much like "peace."

Brttish preparations for War.—It is stated by the Canadian papers that a large number of troops, the flower of the British army, have been recently stationed in the Canadas by the British Government. The Montreal Herald has the following:—"Our Government is carefully preparing for the worst, and displaying unusual activity in all the departments connected with the military and naval affair. Besides the steam frigates of the largest class, now building in this city and in Kingston, we have been informed that two aditional ones will be placed on the stocks at the current St. Mary, without delay, one to be kept in pieces so as to put her up in ten days. It is probable that this steamer is intended for Lake Champlain when hostilities commence, and it would not only maintain possession of the Lake without difficulty, but prevent the Americans occupying the forts on its banks."

☞ The following sensible and appropriate remarks are from the "Greensborough Patriot," a warm Federal paper. Such sentiments from that quarter is a bright specimen of good sense and candor in these times of party phrenzy:

"PRESENTS TO THE PRESIDENT—A splendid coach, manufactured in Baltimore, has been presented to President Harrison. On the day of his inauguration a Mr. Isaac Newton, of Pennsylvania, presented him a "fatted calf," preserved in ice: it was five months old and weighed 384 pounds. He was also presented with a walking cane, richly mounted, made of part of the coach of Gen. Washington. It was stated a few weeks ago that somebody of the state of New York had a present for him on the way, to wit: a mammoth hog.—The making of all these presents are perhaps proper enough, as mere manifestations of respect; but between you and ourselvs, Mr. reader, we doubt the propriety and good taste of the thing. It is well enough, we dare say, for those who have the ability and disposition,—to give their things to the President; but you and we, friend reader, if we should happen to have some trifle to give away, would better gratify the benevolent wishes of his excellecy the President, (if he should find it out) by giving to the *needy*. It strikes us that a *better reward*, too, would be secured to us by this course. More, there is a certain ostentation in making presents to the President, which don't look exactly proper. Secondly, it is rather than otherwise taken for granted that a giver of gifts to a great man *might* be prevailed upon, in all humility, to accept some trifle—an office, for instance, that might chance to fit—in return. Making presents to private individuals is altogether a different thing. For instance, there could be no violation of propriety or taste in making a present to Mr. Van Buren The gift of a small quantity of *consolation* might prove highly acceptable, just now. We had thought of forwarding some trifle for Mr. Van Buren's acceptance;—but to Gen. Harrison, while President, we shall give nothing—and (bating his salary) we don't care if he never gets any thing—except a hearty co-operation in all his well advise endeavors to administer the government prosperously and happily to this confiding people."

Proscription.—The new Administration has already commenced proscribing for opinion's sake. Mr. GOOCH, the Postmaster at Richmond, Va., has been turned out to make room for a greedy partizan by the name of Peyton.

Dr. MARTIN, Chief Clerk in the State Department at Washington, was turned out on the day after the inauguration, to make room for Daniel F. Webster, son of the Secretary of State.

JONAS SIBLEY, U. S. Marshal for the District of Massachusetts, has been superceded by Solomon Lincoln; and HEMON LOWNY, U. S. Marshal for the District of Vermont, by William Barrow.

The Raleigh Standard has also been proscribed by the Treasury Department, and ordered to be discontinued.

This proscription was the work of but one day, and shows what we are to expect from this proscription-hating Administration.

The Law-loving "Reformers."—By act of Congress, it is made the duty of both the Senate and House of Representatives, at the close of each Congress to elect a Public Printer for the succeeding session. Accordingly, this duty was performed by the Senate at the close of the last Congress in the election of BLAIR & RIVES of the Globe. But the new Senate, which met in extra session on the 4th instant, were so anxious to reward their hungry partizans, that they went so far as to violate the law, annul the election, and bestow the office of Public Printer upon another individual. Their excuse for this violation of law was, that the Editors of the GLOBE had said hard things about some of the honorable Senators!

The Hon. J. R. J. DANIEL, late Attorney-General of this State, has been nominated as the Democratic Candidate for Congress in the Halifax District, in place of the Hon. Jesse A. Bynum, who declines running. He is opposed by W. W. Cherry, of Bertie county, as the Federal candidate.

Mr. GRAHAM, in the Mountain District, and Mr. WILLIAMS, in the Surry District, are again Candidates for re-election, so far without opposition that we have heard of.

The Hon. JOHN HILL, in the Stokes District, declines a re-election. No other Candidate has yet been nominated by either party.

Extra Standard.—We have received the first No. of a handsome sheet under the above title, to be issued semi-monthly from the office of the Raleigh Standard. We hope its Editor, Mr. LORING, will find this new effort to serve the cause of Democracy abundantly successful. The Extra Standard is a neat quarto sheet,—subscription price $1 in advance. The Prospectus shall appear in our next.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, under date March 8th, says:

"It is rumored, with much appearance of truth, to-day, that Mr. Fox has made demand for the release of McLeod, or for his passports, in ten days. If this be so, and if McLeod should not be given up, the British armies in the Canadas and New Brunswick will be in our territories in less than ten days after Mr. Fox's departure, and it is not unlikely that British naval squadrons, with steam ships of war, are at this moment under way to be in readiness for such action as may be required on their arrival.—We are liable, in so brief a time, to a war declared at the cannon's mouth with a lighted match!"

We see nothing of this in the Washington papers.
Raleigh Star.

The following article from the New York Herald, a Federal paper, comes in verification of the assertions of the Democratic Press. We advise our readers to show it to their "whig" neighbors, and let them see how soon after Harrison's election the humbug bubble is burst. The true sourse of the disease which affects the business affairs of the country is pointed out—as it was, long ago, by Mr. Van Buren and his friends:

"*The small degree of confidence created by the change of Goverment is already gone. The public begin to discover, that if the banking system had been sound, the action of the Federal Government could not have affected it, and being unsound, it is beyond the power of the Government to restore it.* The miserable mismanagement and folly exhibited in the array of fancy stocks displayed by the United States Bank, as its assets, gives the lie completely to the assertion that it was the measures of the Federal Executive that produced the revulsion. We have now nearly reached the close of affairs; and the public is beginning to turn in disgust from the miserable humbuggery of those party leaders, that are attempting to restore it."

Another Member of Congress appointed to office.—The President has appointed OGDEN HOFFMAN, Member of Congress from New York City, District Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in place of Mr. Butler.

Pick-Pockets.—Tere was a great deal of pilfering at Washington during the inauguration, from pick-pockets of various grades and characters. The number who had their pockets emptied in this way, was very large. A clergyman was robbed in open day, while performing divine service on Sunday.—Those who escaped the more uncivil land-privateers, were *hospitated* out of their cash by the Washington Landlord. Among the charges said to have been made by the kind hosts, were $1 for sleeping two hours on a sofa; and from $2 50 to $5 for a night's lodging. The National Intelligencer promised the people they should be well taken care of if they went to see the "Harrison glorificetion." The promises of that veritable print were fulfilled. The Washington folks took great care of the visiters, and relieved them of any little inconvenience they might feel on account of "specie humbugs," or "shin-plaster availables."—*Raleigh Standard.*

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, who writes from Naples, under date of January 13, says: "Greenough has finished his statue of Washington, which is of colossal size, and a beautiful work. He is represented in Grecian costume, seated, holding a sheathed sword extended, with the handle forward in the left hand, expressive of resigning to the people his military command, whilst the right hand is elevated, and the finger pointed upwards, to signify that to Heaven they are indebted for success in the use of it. The statue will be sent to America next summer, as soon as a ship of war shall arrive to receive it."

The Times—The Banks.—We beg our readers to keep in remembrance the promises made of "better times," on the election of Gen. *Harrison*. It is in vain for the Federalists to say that they have not yet had time to put things in order, for the promise was that the very *prospect* of his election would restore confidence and give a new impulse to business Things have turned out as was expected. We stated to our readers our belief that the banks would not expand their issues merely to verify the assertions of politicians. They have not done so; but such has been the management of political bankites at the north, that southern banks, and ours among the number, have been obliged to curtail their business and again suspend specie payments.

When the evils of which the community complain will be remedied, it is hard to tell. Two "whig" Legislatures have passed by without bestowing any attention to this important matter When the sun of Democracy shall again arise upon our councils, we may then hope that the clouds and darkness that now overshadow us may be dispelled. We have no hopes of the Whiggery—the Federal Whiggery.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The charter election was held in Utica, N. Y., on the 2d inst., and resulted in a Democratic triumph. The Democratic Republicans elected 7 of the 12 Aldermen, which gives them the power of the city. So Utica is redeemed. The Federal Mayor was elected by a majority of *one* only.—*Ib.*

"Homestead" in Alabama.—A bill has passed the legislature of Alabama, providing, "that in addition to the property now exempted by law, from executions, there shall be exempted from execution upon all debts hereafter to be contracted, for the use of every family in this State, forty acres of land, which shall be and enure to the use and benefit of settled and permanent families."

Humanity of Gen. Jackson.—During the Creek war, after one of the battles, an Indian child was found sucking the breast of his dead mother! The scene was truly affecting, and dictated the course he, who has been charged by the tongue of calumny, as possessing a soul of iron, and a tiger's disposition, should pursue. At first he endeavored to procure a squaw to relieve the wretched infant, but all to whom he applied refused, with this excuse, that as his relations were killed, it would be better to knock him in the head! Further application being in vain, he took the little orphan under his immediate protection, and after the campaign, brought him home, introduced him into his family, and educated him.

NOTICE.

HAVING removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing them, either by note or account, immediately to call and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will not disregard this notice;—at any rate, all are requested to call and see him on the subject, and such as owe accounts, and cannot now pay, can close them by note.

The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

And every other article in the mercantile line, at their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County, where they will be pleased to see and accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.

Charlotte, March 23, 1841. 3-r

William Hagar & Co.

Type and Stereotype Foundry,

74 Fulton, Corner of Gold Street, New-York

THE Subscribers take this method of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that, having purchased the extensive and well known

Type Foundry,

formerly owned by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, they have removed the same to their present central position. Having made extensive revisions, additions, and alterations, they are now prepared to execute orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as at any other Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively circulated, they would respectfully refer.

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior to any manufactured in this country—and undergo a thorough examination as to appearance, ranging, dressing, and properly assorting. All articles exhibited in the Specimen Book, formerly issued by Conner and Cooke, together with sorts to Fonts sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with many since added.

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington, and Smith Presses, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, will be kept on hand, and furnished at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—No machine cast Type manufactured at this Foundry.

New-York, February 25, 1841. 3-3m

POETRY.

TIME.

Chide not the lingering hours of life,
  Its toils will soon be o'er;
Its scenes of glory and of strife,
Its dreams and disappointments rife,
  Will vex the heart no more—
And yet the weary souls that grieve
  A moment's weary track,
Perhaps in after years would give
  A world to win it back.

Chide not the lingering lapse of Time,
  Nor count its moments dull;
For soon the bell, with mournful chime,
Will waft thy spirit to a clime
  Most bright and beautiful;
A land where grief will never fling
  Its darkness on the soul!
Where faith and hope shall gladly wing
  Their path without control.

Chide not Time's slow and silent hours,
  Though heavy they may seem;
The past has sought oblivion's shores—
The present, which alone is ours,
  Is passing like a dream;
And they who scarcely heed its track,
  Or wish its course more fast,
With fruitless care may still call back
  One moment of the past.

Chide not a moment's weary flight,
  Too soon it speeds away;
And ever brings the hour of night—
And dimmer makes the feeble sight—
  Then work while yet 'tis day;
Thus shall life's morning ray depart
  Without one vain regret;
And death steal gladly on the heart,
  When life's bright sun hath set.

THE SOUL'S DEFIANCE.*

I said to sorrow's awful storm
  That beat against my breast,
Rage on!—thou may'st destroy this form,
  And lay it low at rest;
But still the spirit, that now brooks
  Thy tempest, raging high,
Undaunted, on its fury looks
    With steadfast eye.

I said to Penury's meagre train,
  Come on!—your threats I brave;
My last poor life-drop you may drain,
  And crush me to the grave;
Yet still the spirit that endures,
  Shall mock your force the while,
And meet each cold, cold grasp of yours,
    With bitter smile.

I said to cold Neglect and Scorn,
  Pass on!—I heed you not;
Ye may pursue me till my form
  And being are forgot;
Yet still the spirit, which you see
  Undaunted by your wiles,
Draws from its own nobility
    Its high-born smiles.

I said to Friendship's menaced blow,
  Strike deep!—my heart shall bear;
Thou canst but add one bitter woe
  To those already there;
Yet still the spirit, that sustains
  This last severe distress,
Shall smile upon its keenest pains,
    And scorn redress.

I said to Death's uplifted dart,
  Aim sure!—Oh, why delay?
Thou wilt not find a fearful heart—
  A weak, reluctant prey;
For still the spirit, firm and free,
  Triumphant in the last dismay,
Wrapped in its own eternity,
    Shall smiling pass away.

* This Poem was written many years ago, by a lady, and written from experience and feeling. There is a very remarkable grandeur and power in the sentiments, sustained, as they are, by an energy of expression well suited to the spirit's undaunted defiance of misfortune.—*Cheever.*

Domestic Economy.

From the Charleston Courier.

COLD WATER.—A CURE FOR THE CROUP.

We last week copied from the Rochester Democrat, a case in which the Croup was very promptly cured by the use of cold water. The following case was the original experiment of the kind.

Sir: Our little son, now nearly three years old, has been subject to the croup from early infancy.—When he was about six months old, he had a pretty severe attack, and before he was nine months old, he had two other attacks. In each of these cases a physician was promptly called in, and the child was treated in the usual manner, with emetics, syrups, paregorics, &c., and at each time, either from the original disease, or from the treatment of the case, the croup symptoms were followed by a fever, which lasted several days, and in one instance more than a week—requiring medical attendance daily.

About four o'clock in the night of day before yesterday, we were awakened from our sleep by his distress. He was laboring under a severe attack of the Croup. He breathed with great difficulty, and seemed almost suffocated. His cough was extremely hoarse and croupy, and he could hardly speak in a whisper, and all the symptoms grew worse rapidly.

We rose immediately and took him from his bed, and stript him, and began to bathe him all over with cold water, but most freely about the throat, head, and chest; and his mother took a vessel of cold water and poured it upon the back of his neck, and thus we continued to bathe him till he became quite chilly. We then rubbed him off briskly till the skin was dry and somewhat excited. But as there was still considerable heat in the throat, we took a napkin, doubled six or eight times, and wet it in cold water, and then covered this with a dry cloth, and took him into bed between his parents.

Almost immediately, when we began to apply the cold water, the symptoms began to subside very fast, and he said, with a grateful tone, that he felt better. In the morning he rose, no croupy symptoms remained; and after being bathed and clothed, he went out, as usual, to take his airing before breakfast.—Yesterday and to-day, he has showed some remaining symptoms of a cold, and has not been so well as before the attack, but he has played about the house, and been out as usual, and has been incomparably better than he was after any former attack; and on neither of these occasions, did the means used afford him anything like as speedy relief as the cold water did upon this occasion. E. ALLEN,

Boston, April 2, 1838. 64, Elliott St.

The foregoing statement being published in a Boston paper, led to the following experiment, and also the cure made in Rochester, an account of which we published last week:

Sir: In October, 1838, myself, wife and little daughter, then nearly three years old, took a journey of about thirty miles, to spend a week in the country. From exposure or improper diet, or both, the little girl was attacked with the Croup, the third night from home. She aroused her mother from sleep, by hugging her around the neck. She could not speak, and it was with extreme difficulty that she could breathe. I sprang from the bed and hastened for a tub, and pail of cold water. I striped her and placed her in the tub, and poured the water on her freely. We then took her into bed and commenced rubbing her briskly with flannels and gave her cold water to drink. She became better rapidly, and within one hour, we were quietly asleep again, In the morning, our littlle girl received her usual bath, and has continued well to the present time.

WILLIAM WHEELER.

Boston, March 20, 1840.

If such simple means as these will so promply cure the croup, that dreadful disease is disarmed of its terrors. We hope the Faculty will carefully examine this matter. We need not ask parents to give heed to it. How many children are every year hurried to the grave by this fearful, sudden and violent disease. And we might pertinently ask, how many are destroyed by the means used to cure it.?

From the Farmers' Register.

CRUSHED CORN MEAL—WINTERING HOGS, &c.

Indebted to the Farmers' Register for many valuable facts and suggestions, in relation to agricultural operations, I feel myself bound to endeavor to discharge the obligation I have thus incurred, by communicating, from time to time, for the benefit of your correspondents and readers, brief notes of such improvements in the prevailing modes of management in rural economy, as I can recommend to the adoption of my brother farmers, upon the authority of my personal experience and observation. A few words at present as to the best mode of wintering hogs.

My stock consits of two large breeding sows, far advanced in pregnancy, (I design their pigs for pork next winter,) and eleven shoats, eight about five and three about seven months old; all pronounced by my neighbors very fine animals. The pigs are confined in a pen of good size, so situated that they can bask at pleasure in the sun-shine, and provided with a warm and dry sleeping apartment, separated from the body of the pen by a close wall of rails, about two and a half feet high, with a hole at one end, for ingress and egress, and covered with a sloping roof of plank overlapping each other. The pen is not floored, but is kept sufficiently dry by an abundant supply of shucks, corn-stalks, and refuse straw, out of which my pigs are industriously manufacturing several loads of excellent manure. My breeding sows run at large, because I have not as yet found it convenient to build them a pen,; but they find a warm bed in my stable, and rarely wander far from my premises. I feed my hogs regularly twice a day, morning and evening. I would greatly prefer feeding young hogs three times a day, if I could do it with any sort of convenience, with slop made by boiling meal made of corn crushed in the ear, and ground ear and cob together. I find, by repeated experiments, that one gallon of crushed corn meal, *well boiled*, will, when cooled, make about five gallons of thick mush. This mush I mix, in feeding, with about an equal quantity of hot water, frequently throwing into the pail a double handful of bran, stirring it well, and give it to my pigs warm. I put a handful of salt into the pot about three times a week, and occasionally a shovel full of ashes. With this allowance, my hogs are in finer order and much better condition than any of my neighbors', and some of them are fat enough for the knife. I boil my meal at convenient times in a pot holding obout five gallons. I prefer letting the water boil before the meal is stirred in. The meal is thoroughly mixed with the water by means of a flat paddle, and is suffered to boil violently for half an hour or more. I would prefer a cheap boiling apparatus, but having just commenced farming, I have not found time to build a furnace. I shall be prepared, however, by next winter, to fatten my hogs on boiled roots and crushed corn meal.

With a large kettle, and a barrel to hold the mush, many gallons might be prepared daily in every kitchen, by the servants, after the meals are cooked, and especially at night by the large roaring fires which the negroes will keep to warm themselves by. I know no way, except, perhaps, by feeding on roots, in which hogs can be so well kept through winter at so little expense. My stock of thirteen, for instance, consume only a peck of crushed corn meal, equal to a single gallon of corn, a day. This, at the rate at which corn is selling in my neighborhood, 37 1-2 cts. a bushel, is only one-third of a cent a day for each hog. The manure will more than pay for the extra trouble and expense of preparing the food.

This strikes me, on reflection, as even a cheaper mode of sustaining hogs through the winter than by feeding them with potatoes or the sugar beet or mangel wurtzel. A peck of potatoes, the usual daily allowance to each hog, would be 6 1-4 cts. a day, at the price at which potatoes are now selling in my neighborhood; and, supposing that 500 bushels of sugar beet are equal in product to 40 bushels of corn to the acre, then, if each hog be allowed a peck of sugar beet daily, the 40 bushels of corn ground up, cob and corn together, and boiled into good slop, will, upon the principles of calculation furnished by my experiment, go more than twice as far as the 500 bushels of sugar beet. As to whole corn, it is evident that four times the quantity I consumed in slop, that is, a peck daily, would hardly keep thirteen hogs in living order. My corn is crushed at a neighboring mill, where I haul it by the wagon load, and take away meal when I want it. For crushing and grinding I pay a toll of one-tenth.

A neighbor of mine, a large iron manufacturer, feeds his mules on crushed corn meal mixed with cut straw, and though they work hard every day, they are as fat as it is desirable to have them. Crushed corn meal, at from 15 to 25 cents a bushel, according to the price of corn, is, it seems to me, the cheapest horse feed that can be used. It is certainly cheaper than oats, or rye, or whole corn. The farmers in this neighborhood are beginning to use it quite extensively. It is much healthier than whole corn, as well as cheaper.

A neighbor informs me that he fattened an old cow last fall on crushed corn meal, that she fattened remarkably fast, made first rate beef, and yielded an enormous quantity of tallow for a cow of her size.

I feed my milch cow twice a day with half a gallon of crushed corn meal boiled in about four gallons of water; and would not want better slop for a milch cow.

Crushed corn meal being so valuable for feeding all kinds of stock, every mill, and every planter and farmer having a horse power, either for a cotton gin or a threseing machine, ought to be provided with a corn crusher. While he would thus promote his individual interest, the country would save millions of dollars annually. I observed in a late Cultivator, a notice of a machine called "The Virginia Corn-Crusher," which, after five years' trial, is represented by the manufacturer, Robert Sinclair, Jr., of Baltimore, as an efficient and durable machine, not liable to get out of order, and crushing twenty bushels of corn per hour with one horse, fine enough for feeding any kind of stock. Mr. S. says he has sold a number of them, and that they have given universal satisfaction. If the machine is as valuable as it is represented to be, a tolerably large farmer would save the price of one ($65) in a single year. Two or more neighbors might club together and buy one, or several farmers might establish a machine at some mill in their neighborhood. The toll would soon pay for the machine.

While I am writing, I would just caution your readers against throwing hog or beef *lights* to hogs: one of my neighbors having just lost two valuable sows by the carelessness of his negroes in this particular. The lights choke the hogs.

PLOUGHBOY.

Rockbridge, Va., Dec. 28, 1840.

VARIETY.

Selected from "The Percy Anecdotes."

Retort Courteous.—Judge R., who presided in the County Court of an American State, was fond of indulging himself occasionally in a joke at the expense of Counsellor B., a practising attorney in the same court, with whom he was very intimate and for whom he had a high regard. On a certain occasion, when pleading a cause at the bar, Mr. B. observed that he would conclude his remarks on the following day, unless the court would consent to *set* late enough for him to finish them that evening. "*Sit*, sir," said the judge, "not *set;* hens set." "I stand corrected, sir," said the counsellor, bowing. Not long after, while giving an opinion, the Judge remarked, that under such and such circumstances an action would not *lay*. "*Lie*, may it please your honor," says the counsellor, "not *lay;* hens lay."

A debate once took place among the members of the court of another American State, as to how long they should *set* to dispose of the business before them. *Three weeks* at last were determined on.—"Why, in the name of wonder," inquired a wag at the bar, "do they not set four weeks; like other geese!"

Dreaming Match.—Sir William Johnson, who was superintendent of indian affairs in America previous to the revolution, recieved some suits of clothes from England richly laced, when Hendrick, king of the five nations of Mohawks, was present. The chief admired them much, but did not say anything at the time. In a few days Hendrick called on Sir William, and acquainted him that he had had a particular dream. On Sir William inquiring what it was, he told him he had dreamed that he gave him one of those fine suits which he had recieved from over the great water. Sir William took the hint, and immediately presented him with one of the richest suits. Hendrick, highly pleased with this generosity, retired. A short time after this, Sir William, happening to be in company with Hendrick, told him that he had had a dream. Hendrick being very solicitous to know what it was, Sir William informed him that he had dreamed that he (Hendrick) had made him a present of a particular tract of land (the most valuable on the Mohawk river) of about 5,000 acres. Hendrick presented him with the land immediately, with this shrewd remark, "Now, Sir William, I will never dream with you again, you dream too hard for me." The tract thus obtained is called to the present day, *Sir William's Dreaming-Land.*

Origin of "Uncle Sam."—Much learning and research have been exercised in tracing the origin of odd names, and odd sayings, which, taking their origin in some trifling occurrence or event, easily explained or well understood for a time, yet, in the course of years, becoming involved in mystery, assume an importance equal at least to the skill and ingenuity required to explain or trace them to their origin. "The Swan with two necks;" "The Bull and Mouth;" "All my eye, Betty Martin," and many others are of this character—and who knows but an hundred years hence, some "learned commentator" may puzzle his brain to furnish some ingenious explanation of the national appellation placed at the head of this article. To aid him, therefore, in this research, I will state the facts as they occurred ander my own eye.

Immediately after the declaration of the last war with England, Elbert Anderson, of New York, then a Contractor, visited Troy, on the Hudson, where was concentrated, and where he purchased, a large quantity of provisions—beef, pork, &c. The inspectors of these articles at that place, were Messieurs Ebenezer and Samuel Wilson. The latter gentleman (invariably known as "*Uncle Sam*") generally superintended in person a large number of workmen, who, on this occasion, were employed in overhauling the provisions purchased by the Contractor for the army. The casks were marked E. A.—U. S. This work fell to the lot of a facetious fellow in the employ of the Messrs. Wilsons, who, on being asked by some of his fellow-workmen the meaning of the mark, (for the letters U. S. for United States, was almost entirely new to them,) said, "he did not know, unless it meant *Elbert Anderson and Uncle Sam*"—alluding, exclusively, then, to the said "Uncle Sam" Wilson. The joke took among the workmen, and passed currently; and "Uncle Sam" himself being present, was occasionally rallied by them on the increasing extent of his possessions.

Many of these workmen being of a character denominated "food for powder," were found shortly after following the recruiting drum, and pushing toward the frontier lines, for the double purpose of meeting the enemy, and of eating the provisions they had so lately labored to put in good order.—Their old jokes of course accompanied them, and before the first campaign ended, this identical one first appeared in print—it gained favor rapidly, till it penetrated and was recognised in every part of the country, and will, no doubt, continue so while the U. S. remain a nation. It originated precisely as above stated; and the writer of this article distinctly recollects remarking, at a time when it first appeared in print, to a person who was equally aware of its origin, how odd it would be should this silly joke, originating in the midst of beef, pork, pickle, salt, mud, and hoop-poles, eventually become a national cognomen.

A Noble Child.—While the United States was drawing near the Macedonia, a child on board said to Decatur—"Commodore, I wish you would put my name on the muster-roll." "What for?"—"That I may get a share of the prize-money." It was done—after the capture, the Commodore said, "Well, Ned, she's our's, and your share of the prize money will be about $200: what will you do with it?" "I'll send $100 to my mother, and the other shall send me to school." This boy is now a midshipman.

Nautical Sermon.—When Whitfield preached before the seamen at New York, he had the following bold apostrophe in his sermon:

"Well, my boys, we have a clear sky, and are making fine headway over a smooth sea, before a light breeze, and we shall soon lose sight of land. But what means this sudden lowering of the heavens, and that dark cloud arising from beneath the western horizon? Hark! Don't you hear distant thunder? Don't you see those flashes of ltghtning? There is a storm gathering! Every man to his duty! How the waves rise and dash against the ship! The air is dark! The tempest rages! Our masts are gone! The ship is on her beam ends! What next?"

It is said that the unsuspecting tars, reminded of former perils on the deep, as if struck by the power of magic, arose with united voices and minds, and exclaimed, *Take to the long boat.*

Franklin.—"Friend Franklin," said Myers Fisher, a celebrated quaker lawyer of Philadelphia, one day, "thee knows almost everything; can thee tell me how I am to preserve my small beer in the back yard? my neighbors are tapping it of nights."

"Put a barrel of old Madeira by the side of it," replied the Doctor, "let them but get a taste of the Madeira, and I'll engage they will never trouble thy small beer any more."

The Woodpecker.—An Irishman was observed one day attentively watching a redheaded woodpecker, while it was tapping a beech tree. On being asked what attracted his attention, he said, "I'm speering at that strange *baste* upon yonder tree—for sure enough the silly *crathur* has knocked his face against it, till his head is a gore of *bluid*."

Revolutionary.—One day in the middle of winter, General Green, when passing a sentinel who was barefooted, said, "I fear, my good fellow, you suffer much from the severe cold." "Very much," was the reply, "but I do not complain. I know I should fare better, had our General the means of getting supplies. They say, however, that in a few days, we shall have a fight, and then I shall take care to secure a pair of shoes."

The Hermit and the Vision.—It is told of a religious recluse, who, in the early ages of Christianity, betook himself to a cave in Upper Egypt, which, in the times of the Pharaohs, had been a depository for mummies, that he prayed there, morning, noon, and night, eating only of the dates which some neighboring trees afforded and drinking of the water of the Nile. At length, the hermit became weary of life, and then he prayed still more earnestly.

After this duty one day he fell asleep, and the vision of an angel appeared to him in a dream, commanding him to arise, and cut down a neighboring palm-tree, and make a rope of its fibres, and, after it was done, the angel would appear to him again. The hermit awoke, and instantly applied himself to obey the vision.

He travelled about, from place to place, many days before he could procure an axe; and during this journey, he felt happier than he had been for many years. His prayers were now short and few; but what they wanted in length and number, they out-measured in fervency.

Having returned with the axe, he cut down the tree; and with much labor and assiduity for several days, prepared the fibres to make the rope; and after a continuance of daily occupation for some weeks, completed the command.

The vision that night appeared to the hermit, as promised, and thus addressed him: "You are now no longer weary of life, but happy. Know, then, that man was made for labor; and prayer also is his duty: the one as well as the other is essential to his well-being. Arise in the morning, take the cord, and with it gird up thy loins, and go forth into the world; and let it be as a memorial to thee, of what God expects from man, if he would be blessed with happiness on earth."

At an assembly a gentleman entered into conversation with a young nobleman who was near him. Being a stranger, he made several inquiries respecting the company, which were answered with great politeness. At length he said, "Who is that fat sow at the other end of the room?" "That, Sir," replied the young nobleman, "that fat sow is the Countess of D——, and I have the honor to be one of her little pigs."—On the danger of personalities in Company—from "Instructions in Etiquette."

Alexander the Great, seeing Diogonese looking attentively at a large collection of human bones piled one upon another, asked the philosopher what he was lookinging for. "I am searching," said Diogonese, "for the bones of your father, but I cannot distinguish them from those of his slaves."

A rich man's son frequently begins the world where his father left off, and ends where his father began—Penniless. Give your son a trade, and let him be of some service to the wortd he lives in. Train him up to some honorable profession, and in due time he will doubly repay for the labor and the pains bestowed on his youth.

A yankee has just gone into Cuba with a 'hull raft' of men and materials for constructing a rail road in that region.—Queer critters these same yankees.

Jugs.—The Jug is the most singular utensil; a pail, tumbler, or decanter may be rinsed, and you may satisfy yourself by optical proof that the thing is clean; but the jug has a little hole in the top, and the interim is all darkness. No eye penetrates it, no hand moves over the surface. You can clean it only by putting in water, shaking it up and pouring it out. If the water comes out clean, you judge you have succeeded in purifying the jug, and vice versa. Hence the jug is like the human heart. No mortal eye can look into its recesses, but you can judge of its purity or impurity only by what comes out of it.

City Habits.—A gentleman from Boston, on a visit to his friend in the country, speaking of the times, observed that his wife had lately expended $50 for a habit. His friend replied, "here in the country we don't allow our wives to *get into such habits.*"

Grace.—Dr. Franklin, when a child, found the long graces made by his father before and after meals very tedious; one day, after the winter's provisions had been salted, "I think, father," said Benjamin, "if you were to say *Grace* over the whole cask once for all—it would be a vast saving of time."

A New Town Affair.—The inhabitants of a certain town in Connecticut, it is said, have voted that, whereas the selling of rum is profitable to the seller and unprofitble to the town, the town will take the business into their own hands. They accordingly appointed a man to sell spirits for them, voted him a salary, ordered the selectmen to furnish the rum, and directed the agent to register every man who bought the rum and the quantity bought.

Pomposity.—A facetious gentleman, travelling in the interior of the States, on arriving at his lodging place in the evening, was met by the ostler, whom he thus addressed, "Boy, extricate that quadruped from the vehicle, stabulate him; denote him an adequate supply of nutritious aliment; and when the Aurora of the morn shall again illumine the oriental horizen, I will award you a pecuniary compensation for your amicable hospitality." The boy, not understanding a word, ran into the house, saying,—"Mausser, here's a Dutchman wants to see you."

DR. P. C. CALDWELL

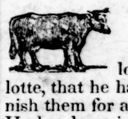
INFORMS his friends, that he has resumed the practice of Medicine, and will be happy to attend all their calls. His Shop is on main street, a few doers below Major Smith's Tavern.

Charlotte. March 16, 1841. 2–4

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Brach Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.



Good Beef.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the citizens of Charlotte, that he has made ample arrangements to furnish them for another year with first rate B E E F. He has been in the business now nearly five years, and the quality of his Beef, and the moderate prices at which he has hitherto sold it, he hopes will insure him a continuance of liberal patronage. He will butcher and offer in market none but Beef of the very best quality, and nicely dressed.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

March 16, 1841. 2–F

CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and surrounding country, that he has opened a

Grocery Store

In the Town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

GROCERIES.

SUCH AS

Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic. Also, Sugar, Coffee, Bread, Crackers, Cheese, Lemses, French Prunes, Cakes, Raisins, Candies of all kinds, Toys, prime Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Spanish Segars of the best quality, Garden Seeds of every kind, Indigo, Copperas, Madder, Ginger, Spice, Pepper, Almonds, Cloves, Cinnamon, English Walnuts, Maccaroni, Vermaselli, Sardines, Herrings, Essence of Cinnamon, Cloves, and Peppermint,

And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUECHE.

March 16, 1841. 2–3

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

"With Scissors sharp and Razor keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Letter-Press Job Printing

In a very superior style, and at short notice. Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.